

**REGULATIONS OF THE  
VIRGINIA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**

Title of Regulations: 18 VAC 150-20-10 et seq. Regulations Governing the Practice of Veterinary  
Medicine

Statutory Authority: Chapters 24 and 38 of Title 54.1 of the Code of Virginia

Effective Date:

**PART I.**  
**General Provisions.**

**18 VAC 150-20-10 Definitions.**

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

~~"Animal facility" or "veterinary facility" means any fixed or mobile establishment, veterinary hospital, animal hospital or premises wherein or whereon or out of which veterinary medicine is practiced.~~

"Automatic emergency lighting" is lighting which is powered by battery, generator, or alternate power source other than electrical power, is activated automatically by electrical power failure, and provides sufficient light to complete surgery or to stabilize the animal until surgery can be continued or the animal moved to another ~~facility~~ establishment.

"AVMA" means the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"Board" means the Virginia Board of Veterinary Medicine.

~~"Full-service facility establishment" means a stationary or ambulatory facility which shall provide that provides surgery and encompass encompasses all aspects of health care for small or large animals, or both.~~

"Immediate and direct supervision" means that the licensed veterinarian is immediately available to the licensed veterinary technician, either electronically or in person, and provides a specific order based on observation and diagnosis of the patient within the last 24 hours.

"Preceptorship" means a formal arrangement between an AVMA accredited college of veterinary medicine or an AVMA accredited veterinary technology program and a veterinarian who is licensed by the board and responsible for the practice of the preceptee.

"Professional judgment" includes any decision or conduct in the practice of veterinary medicine, as defined by §54.1-3800 of the Code of Virginia.

~~"Restricted service facility establishment" means a stationary or ambulatory facility which does not meet the requirements of a full-service facility establishment.~~

"Surgery" means treatment through revision, destruction, incision or other structural alteration of animal tissue. ~~Surgery does not include routine dental extractions or closures performed by a licensed veterinary technician upon a diagnosis and pursuant to direct orders from a veterinarian.~~

"Veterinarian in charge" means a veterinarian who holds an active license in Virginia and who is responsible for maintaining a ~~licensed facility~~ veterinary establishment within the standards for facilities set by this chapter, for complying with federal and state ~~drug~~ laws and regulations, and for notifying the board of the ~~facility's establishment's~~ closure.

~~"Veterinary establishment" means any fixed or mobile practice, veterinary hospital, animal hospital or premises wherein or out of which veterinary medicine is being conducted.~~

**18 VAC 150-20-30. Posting of licenses; accuracy of address.**

- A. All licenses and permits issued by the board shall be posted in a place conspicuous to the public at the ~~facility~~ establishment where veterinary services are being provided.
- B. Accuracy of address. It shall be the duty and responsibility of each licensee and holder of a

registration permit to operate ~~an animal facility~~ a veterinary establishment to keep the board apprised at all times of his current address. All notices required by law or by this chapter to be mailed to any veterinarian, veterinary technician, or holder of a permit to operate ~~an animal facility~~ a veterinary establishment, shall be validly given when mailed to the address furnished to the board pursuant to this regulation. All address changes shall be furnished to the board within 30 days of such change.

**18 VAC 150-20-70. Licensure renewal requirements.**

- A. Every person licensed by the board shall, ~~before March 1~~ by January 1 of every year, submit to the board a completed renewal application and pay to the board a renewal fee as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100. Failure to renew shall cause the license to lapse and become invalid.
- B. On and after March 1, 1997, veterinarians shall be required to have completed a minimum of 15 hours, and veterinary technicians shall be required to have completed a minimum of six hours of approved continuing education for each annual renewal of licensure. Continuing education credits or hours may not be transferred or credited to another year.
  1. Approved continuing education credit shall be given for courses or programs related to the treatment and care of patients and shall be clinical courses in veterinary medicine or veterinary technology.
  2. An approved continuing education course or program shall be sponsored by one of the following:
    - a. The AVMA or its constituent and component/branch associations, specialty organizations, and board certified specialists in good standing within their specialty board;
    - b. Colleges of veterinary medicine approved by the AVMA Council on Education;
    - c. National or regional conferences of veterinary medicine;
    - d. Academies or species specific interest groups of veterinary medicine;
    - e. State associations of veterinary technicians;
    - f. North American Veterinary Technicians Association;
    - g. Community colleges with an approved program in veterinary technology;
    - h. State or federal government agencies;
    - i. American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) or its constituent and component/branch associations;
    - j. Journals or veterinary information networks recognized by the board as providing education in veterinary medicine or veterinary technology; or
    - k. A sponsor approved by the Virginia Board of Veterinary Medicine provided the sponsor has submitted satisfactory documentation on forms provided by the board.
  3. A licensee is exempt from completing continuing education requirements and considered in compliance on the first renewal date following his initial licensure.
  4. The board may grant an exemption for all or part of the continuing education require-

ments due to circumstances beyond the control of the licensee, such as temporary disability, mandatory military service, or officially declared disasters.

5. The board may grant an extension for good cause of up to one year for the completion of continuing education requirements upon written request from the licensee prior to the renewal date. Such an extension shall not relieve the licensee of the continuing education requirement.
  6. Licensees are required to attest to compliance with continuing education requirements on their annual license renewal and are required to maintain original documents verifying the date and subject of the program or course, the continuing education hours or credits, and certification from an approved sponsor. Original documents must be maintained at the location where the original license is posted for a period of two years following renewal. The board shall periodically conduct a random audit to determine compliance. Practitioners selected for the audit shall provide all supporting documentation within 10 days of receiving notification of the audit.
  7. Continuing education hours required by disciplinary order shall not be used to satisfy renewal requirements.
- C. A licensee who has requested that his license be placed on inactive status is not authorized to perform acts which are considered the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology and, therefore, shall not be required to have continuing education for annual renewal. To reactivate a license, the licensee is required to submit evidence of completion of continuing education hours as required by § 54.1-3805.2 of the Code of Virginia equal to the number of years in which the license has not been active for a maximum of two years.

**18 VAC 150-20-75. Expired license; reinstatement; practice with an expired or lapsed license not permitted.**

- A. A license may be renewed up to 30 days after the expiration date, provided a late fee as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100 is paid in addition to the required renewal fee.
- B. Reinstatement of licenses expired for more than 30 days shall be at the discretion of the board. To reinstate a license, the licensee shall pay the renewal and reinstatement fees as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100 and submit evidence of completion of continuing education hours as required by § 54.1-3805.2 of the Code of Virginia equal to the number of years in which the license has been expired, for a maximum of two years. The board may require additional documentation of clinical competency and professional activities and payment of the reinstatement fee as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100.

**18 VAC 150-20-100. Fees.**

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|--|-------|
| Veterinary initial license or renewal (active) | \$125 |
| Veterinary license renewal (inactive)          | \$50  |
| Veterinary reinstatement of expired license    | \$175 |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Veterinary license late renewal   | \$25  |
| Veterinarian reinstatement after disciplinary action  | \$200 |
| Veterinary technician initial license or renewal  | \$25  |
| Veterinary technician license late renewal  | \$15  |
| Veterinary technician reinstatement of expired license  | \$50  |
| Veterinary technician reinstatement after disciplinary action                                 | \$75  |
| Initial <del>animal facility</del> <u>veterinary establishment</u> permit registration        | \$150 |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> renewal                            | \$50  |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> late renewal                       | \$25  |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> reinstatement                      | \$100 |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> reinspection                       | \$150 |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> --change of location               | \$150 |
| <del>Animal facility</del> <u>Veterinary establishment</u> --change of veterinarian-in-charge | \$20  |
| Duplicate license   | \$10  |
| Duplicate wall certificate  | \$25  |
| Returned check  | \$25  |
| Licensure verification to another jurisdiction  | \$10  |

## PART II.

### Licensure for Veterinarians and Veterinary Technicians.

#### 18 VAC 150-20-110. Requirements for licensure by examination as a veterinarian..

- A. The applicant, in order to be licensed by the board to practice veterinary medicine, shall:
  1. Have received a degree in veterinary medicine from a college or school of veterinary medicine accredited by the AVMA or have fulfilled the requirements of the Educational Commission of Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG) of the AVMA or any other substantially equivalent credentialing body as determined by the board;
  2. File the following documents with the board:
    - a. A complete and notarized application on a form obtained from the board;
    - b. An official copy, indicating veterinary degree, of the applicant's college or school transcript;
    - c. Certification of a full and unrestricted license to practice veterinary medicine by each board from which the applicant holds a license.
  3. Pass the North American Veterinary License Examination or the National Board Examination and the Clinical Competency Test approved by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards or any other substantially equivalent national examination as approved by the board with a score acceptable to the board.
  4. Sign a statement attesting that the applicant has read, understands, and will abide by the statutes and regulations governing veterinary practice in Virginia.
  5. Have committed no acts which would constitute a violation of § 54.1-3807 of the Code of Virginia.

- B. If the application for licensure has not been successfully completed within one year from the date of initial submission, a new application and fee shall be required.

**18 VAC 150-20-120. Requirements for licensure by endorsement as a veterinarian or veterinary technician.**

- A. The board may, in its discretion, grant a license by endorsement to an applicant who is licensed to practice veterinary medicine or who is licensed, certified or registered to practice as a veterinary technician in another state, the District of Columbia or possessions or territories of the United States provided that:
  - 1. All licenses, certificates or registrations are in good standing;
  - 2. The applicant has been regularly engaged in clinical practice for at least two of the past four years; and
  - 3. The applicant has met all applicable requirements of 18 VAC 150-20-110 or 18 VAC 150-20-115, except foreign-trained veterinarians who have attained specialty recognition by a board recognized by the AVMA are exempt from the requirements of ECFVG or any other substantially equivalent credentialing body as determined by the board.
- B. Provided that the applicant has met the requirement of subsection A, the board may, in its discretion, waive the requirement that the applicant pass the national board examination or the clinical competency test, or both.

**18 VAC 150-20-130. Requirements for practical training in a preceptorship.**

- A. The practical training and employment of qualified students of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology shall be governed and controlled as follows:
  - 1. No student shall be qualified to receive practical training unless such student shall be duly enrolled and in good standing in a veterinary college or school or veterinary technology program accredited or approved by the AVMA and in the final year of his training or after completion of an equivalent number of hours as approved by the board, ~~and~~ The student shall be engaged in a preceptorship as defined by the board and authorized by his college or school.
  - 2. A veterinary preceptee may perform duties that constitute the practice of veterinary medicine under the on-premises supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
  - 3. A veterinary technician preceptee may perform duties that constitute the practice of veterinary technology under the on-premises supervision of a licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician.
- B. Prior to allowing a preceptee in veterinary medicine to perform surgery on a patient unassisted by a licensed veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian shall receive written approval from the client.

**PART III. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.**

**18 VAC 150-20-140. Unprofessional conduct.**

Unprofessional conduct as referenced in § 54.1-3807(5) of the Code of Virginia, shall include the following:

1. Representing conflicting interests except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Acceptance of a fee from both the buyer and the seller is prima facie evidence of a conflict of interest.
2. Practicing veterinary medicine where an unlicensed person has the authority to control the professional judgment of the licensed veterinarian.
3. Issuing a certificate of health unless he shall know of his own knowledge by actual inspection and appropriate tests of the animals that the animals meet the requirements for the issuance of such certificate on the day issued.
4. Revealing confidences gained in the course of providing veterinary services to a client, unless required by law or necessary to protect the health, safety or welfare of other persons or animals.
5. Advertising in a manner which is false, deceptive, or misleading or which makes subjective claims of superiority.
6. Violating any state law, federal law, or board regulation pertaining to the practice of veterinary medicine.
7. Practicing veterinary medicine in such a manner as to endanger the health and welfare of his patients or the public, or being unable to practice veterinary medicine with reasonable skill and safety.
8. Performing surgery on animals in an ~~unlicensed facility~~ unregistered veterinary establishment or not in accordance with the ~~facility~~ establishment permit or with accepted standards of practice.
9. Refusing the board or its agent the right to inspect ~~a facility~~ an establishment at reasonable hours.
10. Allowing unlicensed persons to perform acts restricted to the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology including any invasive procedure on a patient.
11. Failing to provide immediate and direct supervision to a licensed veterinary technician in his employ.
12. Refusing to release a copy of a valid prescription upon request from a client.

#### **PART IV** **Standards of Practice.**

##### **18 VAC 150-20-171. Specialty practice in a limited setting.**

A licensed veterinarian may conduct drug testing at animal shows and events or examine any animal and express a professional judgment as to its health at (i) genetic screening clinics where animals are examined for cardiac, ophthalmic and auditory diseases, (ii) agricultural fairs, (iii) 4-H or other youth organization competitions, (iv) livestock auctions, (v) horse races, (vi) hunt club events, (vii) pet adoption events, or (viii) animal shows including, but not limited to dog, cat, and

horse shows.

**18 VAC 150-20-172. Delegation of duties to unlicensed veterinary personnel.**

- A. A licensed veterinarian may delegate the administration (including by injection) of schedule VI drugs to a properly trained assistant under his direction and supervision. The prescribing veterinarian has a specific duty and responsibility to determine that the assistant has had adequate training to safely administer the drug in a manner prescribed.
- B. Additional tasks which may be delegated by a licensed veterinarian to a properly trained assistant include but are not limited to the following:
1. Grooming;
  2. Feeding;
  3. Cleaning;
  4. Restraining;
  5. Assisting in radiology;
  6. Setting up diagnostic tests;
  7. Prepping for surgery;
  8. Dental polishing;
  9. Drawing blood samples; or
  10. Filling of schedule VI prescriptions under the direction of a veterinarian licensed in Virginia;
- C. A licensed veterinarian may delegate duties electronically to appropriate veterinary personnel provided the veterinarian has physically examined the patient within the previous 36 hours.

**PART V.  
Animal Facilities Veterinary Establishments.**

**18 VAC 150-20-180. Requirements to be registered as ~~an animal facility~~ a veterinary establishment.**

- A. ~~Every animal facility~~ veterinary establishment shall ~~register with the board~~ apply for registration on a form provided by the board and may be issued a permit as a full-service or restricted service ~~facility establishment.~~ Every ~~veterinary facility establishment~~ veterinary establishment shall have a veterinarian-in-charge registered with the board in order to operate.
1. Veterinary medicine may only be practiced out of a registered facility establishment except in emergency situations or in limited specialized practices as provided in 18 VAC 150-20-205 171.
  2. Applications for permits must be made to the board 45 days in advance of opening or changing the location of the facility establishment or requesting a change in category to a full-service facility establishment.
- B. ~~An animal facility~~ A veterinary establishment will be registered by the board when:

1. It is inspected by the board and is found to meet the standards set forth by 18 VAC 150-20-190 and 18 VAC 150-20-200 where applicable. If, during a new or routine facility inspection, violations or deficiencies are found necessitating a reinspection, the prescribed reinspection fee will be levied. Failure to pay the fee shall be deemed unprofessional conduct and, until paid, the facility establishment shall be deemed to be unregistered.
2. A veterinarian currently licensed by and in good standing with the board is registered with the board in writing as veterinarian-in-charge and has paid the facility establishment registration fee.

**18 VAC 150-20-181. Requirements for veterinarian-in-charge.**

- a. ~~A.~~ The veterinarian-in-charge of a veterinary establishment is responsible for:
  1. Regularly being on site on a schedule of no less than monthly and providing routine oversight to the veterinary establishment.
  - (1) ~~2.~~ Maintaining the facility within the standards set forth by ~~18 VAC 150-20-190 and 18 VAC 150-20-200~~ this chapter;
  - (2) ~~3.~~ Performing the biennial controlled substance inventory and ensuring compliance at the facility with any federal or state law relating to controlled substances as defined in § 54.1-3401 of the Code of Virginia;
  - (3) ~~4.~~ Notifying the board in writing of the closure of the permitted facility 10 days prior to closure.
  5. Notifying the board immediately if no longer acting as the veterinarian-in-charge.
- b. ~~B.~~ Upon any change in veterinarian-in-charge, these procedures shall be followed:
  1. The veterinarian-in-charge registered with the board remains responsible for the establishment and the stock of controlled substances until a new veterinarian-in-charge is registered or for five days, whichever occurs sooner.
  - (1) ~~2.~~ An application for a new permit, naming the new veterinarian-in-charge, shall be made ~~to five~~ days prior to the change of the veterinarian-in-charge. If no prior notice was given by the previous veterinarian-in-charge, an application for a new permit naming a new veterinarian-in-charge shall be filed as soon as possible but no more than 10 days after the change.
  - (2) ~~3.~~ The previous facility establishment permit is void on the date of the change of veterinarian-in-charge and shall be returned by the former veterinarian-in-charge to the board ~~to five~~ days following the date of change.
  - (3) ~~4.~~ Prior to the opening of the business, on the date of the change of veterinarian-in-charge, the new veterinarian-in-charge shall take a complete inventory of all Schedule II-V drugs on-hand. He shall date and sign the inventory and maintain it on-premises for two years. ~~Unless the change of the veterinarian-in-charge is in conjunction with a change of ownership, this would not change the~~ That inventory may be designated as the official biennial controlled substance inventory date.

**18 VAC 150-20-185. Renewal of animal facility veterinary establishment permits.**

- A. Every ~~animal facility~~ veterinary establishment shall be required to renew the registration permit by ~~March~~ January 1 of each year and pay to the board a registration fee as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100.
- B. Failure to renew the ~~facility~~ establishment permit by ~~March~~ January 1 of each year shall cause the permit to expire and become invalid. The permit may be reinstated without reinspection within 30 days of expiration, provided the board receives a properly executed renewal application, renewal fee, and a late fee as prescribed in 18 VAC 150-20-100.
- C. Reinstatement of an expired permit after 30 days shall be at the discretion of the board and contingent upon a reinspection and payment of the late fee, the reinspection fee, the renewal fee and the ~~facility~~ veterinary establishment permit reinstatement fee.

**18 VAC 150-20-190. Requirements for drug storage, dispensing, destruction, and records for all facilities establishments, full service and restricted.**

- A. All drugs shall be maintained, administered, dispensed, prescribed and destroyed in compliance with state and federal laws, which include applicable parts of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC § 301 et seq.), the Prescription Drug Marketing Act (21 USC § 301 et seq.), and the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC § 801 et seq.), as well as applicable portions of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- B. All repackaged tablets and capsules dispensed for companion animals shall be in approved safety closure containers, except safety caps shall not be required when any person who requests that the medication not have a safety cap, or in such cases in which the medication is of such form or size that it cannot be reasonably dispensed in such containers (e.g., topical medications, ophthalmic, or otic).
- C. All drugs dispensed for companion animals shall be labeled with the following:
  - 1. Name and address of the facility;
  - 2. Name of client;
  - 3. Animal identification;
  - 4. Date dispensed;
  - 5. Directions for use;
  - 6. Name, strength (if more than one dosage form exists), and quantity of the drug; and
  - 7. Name of the prescribing veterinarian.
- D. All drugs shall be maintained in a secured manner with precaution taken to prevent diversion.
  - 1. All Schedule II drugs shall be maintained under lock at all times, with access to the veterinarian only, provided, however, that a working stock of Schedule II drugs under separate lock may be accessible to the licensed veterinary technician.
  - 2. Whenever a veterinarian discovers a theft or any unusual loss of Schedule II, III, IV, or V drugs, he shall immediately report such theft or loss to the Board of Veterinary Medicine and to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.
- E. Schedule II, III, IV and V drugs may be destroyed by following the instructions contained in the drug destruction packet available from the board office which provides the latest U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration approved drug destruction guidelines.

- F. The drug storage area shall have appropriate provision for temperature control for all drugs and biologics, including a refrigerator with the interior thermometer maintained between 36° and 46° F. Drugs stored at room temperature shall be maintained between 59° and 86° F. The stock of drugs shall be reviewed frequently and removed from the working stock of drugs at the expiration date.
- G. A distribution record shall be maintained in addition to the patient's record, in chronological order, for the administration and dispensing of all Schedule II-V drugs. This record is to be maintained for a period of two years from the date of transaction. This record shall include the following:
  - 1. Date of transaction;
  - 2. Drug name, strength, and the amount dispensed, administered and wasted;
  - 3. Client and animal identification; and
  - 4. Identification of the veterinarian authorizing the administration or dispensing of the drug.
- H. Invoices for all Schedule II, III, IV and V drugs received shall be maintained in chronological order on the premises where the stock of drugs is held. Invoices for Schedule II drugs shall be maintained separately from other records. All drug records shall be maintained for a period of two years from the date of transaction.
- I. A complete and accurate inventory of all Schedule II, III, IV and V drugs shall be taken, dated, and signed ~~on the same day every two years on any date which is within two years of the previous biennial inventory.~~ Drug strength must be specified. This inventory shall indicate if it was made at the opening or closing of business and shall be maintained on the premises where the drugs are held for two years from the date of taking the inventory.

**18 VAC 150-20-195. Recordkeeping.**

- A. A daily record of each patient treated shall be maintained by the veterinarian at the permitted ~~animal facility~~ veterinary establishment and shall include pertinent medical data such as drugs administered, dispensed or prescribed, and all relevant medical and surgical procedures performed.
- B. Individual records shall be maintained on each patient, except that records for economic animals ~~or litters of companion animals under the age of four months~~ may be maintained on a per client basis. Client records shall be kept for a period of three years following the last office visit or discharge of such animal from a veterinary ~~facility~~ establishment.
- C. An animal identification system must be used by the ~~facility~~ establishment.
- D. ~~Upon the sale or closure of a veterinary establishment involving the transfer of patient records to another location, the veterinarian shall follow the requirements for transfer of patient records in accordance with § 54.1-2405 of the Code of Virginia.~~

**18 VAC 150-20-200. Standards for veterinary facilities establishments.**

- A. Full-Service ~~facilities establishments~~. A full-service ~~facility establishment is a stationary facility, which~~ shall provide surgery and encompass all aspects of health care for small or large animals, or both. All full-service ~~facilities establishments~~ shall meet the requirements

set forth below:

1. Buildings and grounds must be maintained to provide sanitary facilities for the care and medical well-being of patients.
  - a. Temperature, ventilation, and lighting must be consistent with the medical well-being of the patients.
  - b. Water and waste. There shall be on-premises:
    - (1) Hot and cold running water of drinking quality, as defined by the Virginia Department of Health;
    - (2) An acceptable method of disposal of deceased animals; and
    - (3) Refrigeration exclusively for carcasses of companion animals that require storage for 24 hours or more.
  - c. Sanitary toilet and lavatory shall be available for personnel and clients;
2. Areas within building. The areas within the facility shall include the following:
  - a. A reception area separate from other designated rooms;
  - b. Examination room or rooms;
  - c. Surgery room. There shall be a room which is reserved only for surgery and used for no other purpose. The walls of the surgery room must be constructed of nonporous material and extend from the floor to the ceiling. In order that surgery can be performed in a manner compatible with current veterinary medical practice with regard to anesthesia, asepsis, life support, and monitoring procedures, the surgery room shall:
    - (1) Be of a size adequate to accommodate a surgical table, anesthesia support equipment, surgical supplies, the veterinarian, an assistant, and the patient;  
~~and~~
    - (2) Be kept so that storage in the surgery room shall be limited to items and equipment normally related to surgery and surgical procedures: ; ~~and~~
    - (3) For small animal facilities, have a door to close off the surgery room from other areas of the practice.
  - d. Laboratory. ~~The animal facility~~ veterinary establishment shall have, as a minimum, proof of use of either in-house laboratory service or outside laboratory services for performing the following lab tests, consistent with appropriate professional care for the species treated:
    - (1) Urinalysis, including microscopic examination of sediment;
    - (2) Complete blood count, including differential;
    - (3) Flotation test for ova of internal parasites;
    - (4) Skin scrapings for diagnosing external parasites;
    - (5) Blood chemistries;
    - (6) Cultures and sensitivities;
    - (7) Biopsy;
    - (8) Complete necropses, including histopathology; and
    - (9) Serology
  - e. Animal housing areas. These shall be provided with:

- (1) Separate compartments constructed in such a way as to prevent residual contamination;
  - (2) Accommodations allowing for the effective separation of contagious and non-contagious patients; and
  - (3) Exercise runs which provide and allow effective separation of animals or walking the animals at medically appropriate intervals.
3. Radiology. ~~An animal facility~~ A veterinary establishment shall:
- a. Have proof of use of either in-house or outside services for obtaining diagnostic-quality radiographs.
  - b. If radiology is in-house:
    - (1) Each radiograph shall be permanently imprinted with the identity of the facility or veterinarian, patient and the date of exposure. Each radiograph shall also be clearly labeled by permanent imprinting to reflect anatomic specificity.
    - (2) Document that radiographic equipment complies with all requirements of 12 VAC 5-480-8520, Veterinary Medicine Radiographic Installations, of the Virginia Department of Health document, "Ionizing Radiation Rules and Regulations" (1988), which requirements are adopted by this board and incorporated herewith by reference in this chapter.
    - c. Maintain radiographs as a part of the patient's record. If a radiograph is transferred to another ~~facility~~ establishment or released to the client, a record of this transfer must be maintained on or with the patient's records.
4. Equipment; minimum requirements.
- a. Examination room containing a table with nonporous surface;
  - b. Surgery suite:
    - (1) Surgical table with nonporous surface;
    - (2) Surgical supplies, instruments and equipment commensurate with the kind of surgical services provided;
    - ~~(3) All new small animal facilities that perform surgeries and all existing facilities that change their veterinarian-in-charge shall be required to have a gas anesthesia machine.~~
    - (4) Automatic emergency lighting;
    - (5) Surgical lighting;
    - (6) Instrument table, stand, or tray; and
    - (7) Waste receptacle.
  - c. Radiology (if in-house):
    - (1) Lead aprons and gloves;
    - (2) Radiation exposure badges;
    - (3) X-ray machine.
  - d. General equipment:
    - (1) Steam pressure sterilizer or an appropriate method of sterilizing instruments;

- (2) Internal and external sterilization monitors, if steam pressure sterilizers are used;
  - (3) Stethoscope;
  - (4) Thermometer;
  - ~~(5) Ophthalmoscope;~~
  - ~~(6) Otoscope;~~
  - (7 5) Equipment for delivery of assisted ventilation, including but not necessarily limited to:
    - (a) A resuscitation bag; and
    - (b) Endotracheal tubes.
  - (8 6) Scales;
  - (9 7) Storage for records.
- B. Restricted ~~facilities establishments~~. When the scope of practice is less than full service, a specifically restricted ~~facility establishment~~ permit shall be required. Upon submission of a completed application, satisfactory inspection and payment of the permit fee, a restricted ~~facility establishment~~ permit may be issued. Such restricted ~~facilities establishments~~ shall have posted in a conspicuous manner the specific limitations on the scope of practice on a form provided by the board.
1. Large animal ~~facility establishment~~, ambulatory practice. A large animal ambulatory ~~facility establishment~~ is a mobile practice in which health care of large animals is performed at the location of the animal. Surgery on large animals may be performed as part of a large animal ambulatory practice provided the facility has surgical supplies, instruments and equipment commensurate with the kind of surgical services provided. All large animal ambulatory ~~facilities establishments~~ shall meet the requirements of a full service ~~facility establishment~~ in subsection A with the exception of those set forth below:
    - a. All requirements for buildings and grounds.
    - b. All requirements for an examination room and surgery suite.
    - c. Equipment for assisted ventilation.
    - d. Scales.
  2. Small animal ~~facility establishment~~ house call practice. A small animal house call ~~facility establishment~~ is a mobile practice in which health care of small animals is performed at the residence of the owner of the small animal. Surgery may be performed only in a ~~permitted~~, surgical ~~facility suite which has passed inspection~~. Small animal house call facilities shall meet the requirements of a full-service ~~facility establishment~~ in subsection A with the exception of those set forth below:
    - a. All requirements for buildings and grounds.
    - b. All requirements for an examination room or surgery suite.
    - c. Steam pressure sterilizer.
    - d. Internal or external sterilization monitor.
  3. Small animal ~~facility establishment~~, outpatient practice. A small animal outpatient ~~facility establishment~~ is a stationary facility ~~or ambulatory practice~~ where health care

of small animals is performed. This practice may include surgery, provided the facility is equipped with a surgery suite as required by 18 VAC 150-20-100 A 2 c of this section. Overnight hospitalization shall not be required. All other requirements of a full service ~~facility establishment~~ shall be met.

**18 VAC 150-20-205. ~~Specialty practice in a limited setting [Repealed].~~**

~~No regulation of the board shall prohibit any licensed veterinarian from conducting drug testing at animal shows and events or from examining any animal and expressing a professional judgement as to its health at (i) genetic screening clinics where animals are examined for cardiac, ophthalmic and auditory diseases, (ii) agricultural fairs, (iii) 4-H or other youth organization competitions, (iv) livestock auctions, (v) horse races, (vi) fox hunts, (vii) pet adoption events, or (viii) animal shows including, but not limited to dog, cat, and horse shows:~~

**18 VAC 150-20-210. Revocation or suspension of ~~registration certificate~~ a veterinary establishment permit.**

- A. The board may revoke or suspend ~~or take other disciplinary action deemed appropriate against~~ the registration permit of ~~an animal facility a veterinary establishment~~ if it finds the ~~facility establishment~~ to be in violation of any provisions of ~~this chapter laws or regulations governing veterinary medicine~~ or may declare it as not meeting the standards set forth in ~~this chapter~~ if:
1. The board or its agents are denied access to the ~~facility establishment~~ to conduct an inspection;
  2. The licensee does not pay any and all prescribed fees ~~or monetary penalties~~;
  3. The ~~facility establishment~~ is performing procedures beyond the scope of a restricted ~~facility establishment~~ permit; or
  4. The ~~facility establishment~~ has no veterinarian-in-charge registered ~~at the facility with the board~~.
- B. The Administrative Process Act ~~Chapter 1.1:1 (9-6.14:1 § 2.2-4000 et seq.)~~ of Title 9 of the Code of Virginia) shall apply to any determination under this section.

**Document Incorporated by Reference**

**Section 7.10 (12 VAC 5-480-8520) of VR 355-20-1 (12 VAC 5-480-10 et seq.), Ionizing Radiation Rules and Regulations, 1988, Department of Health.**